

stated Rice's Battery was the upper battery. Hudson's the middle, and Morton's Battery of Bell's Brigade, the lower. In the action which resulted in the capture of the steamer *J. W. Cheeseman*, six guns were played on her from the batteries mentioned. Also Rice's Battery drove off *Gunboat Number 29*. At the bombardment and burning of Johnsonville on November 4, Rice's Battery, with Lieutenant Colonel Kelley's 26th Cavalry Battalion was stationed opposite Reynoldsburg. Lieutenant Haller said that this section was under the command of Second Lieutenant H. H. Briggs and continued with General Forrest during General Hood's campaign in November and December, 1864.

The other section of the battery had been ordered to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and remained stationed at Corinth for some time. On December 1, 1864, it was reported in Brigadier General George B. Hodge's District of Southwestern Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, the artillery in the district being listed as Bradford's and Ratliff's Mississippi, Rice's Tennessee, and Thrall's Arkansas Batteries. On March 10, 1865, Rice's Battery, commanded by Captain T. W. Rice, was reported in the Left Wing, Defenses of Mobile, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel L. Hoxton, in Major General Dabney H. Maury's District of the Gulf. Mobile was taken by the Federals on April 12, but the Confederate forces had evacuated it the day

before, and moved to join Lieutenant General Richard Taylor.

In the meantime, at Verona, Mississippi, after the retreat from Tennessee, one section of the battery under Lieutenant Haller was transferred to Morton's Battery and remained with it until the surrender at Gainesville, Alabama, May 9, 1865.

Lieutenant General Richard Taylor surrendered his forces at Citronelle, Alabama, May 4, 1865, and Rice's Battery was included in the surrender. Parole records show that one part of it, under the name of Rice's Light Artillery Company commanded by Second Lieutenant H. H. Briggs, Quattlebaum's Battalion, Smith's Brigade, was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, May 10, 1865. Another portion, Rice's Light Artillery Battery, commanded by Captain T. W. Rice, also surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama, was paroled at Columbus, Mississippi, May 17, 1865. Why the company should have been paroled in two sections is not known, unless some of the men had been captured when the forts defending Mobile were captured on April 9, 1865, but in this case the place of surrender should not have been shown at Citronelle, Alabama. Parole records show that nine men from Rice's Battery were paroled as part of Morton's Battery at Gainesville, Alabama, May 9, 1865. These were evidently what was left of the section transferred to Morton's Battery at Verona, Mississippi.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTERY

**Also called First Company, Tennessee Artillery Corps: Company "A",
First Tennessee Artillery**

No muster rolls on this organization were found, so the exact time and place of organization are not known. W. W. Clayton's *History of Davidson County* lists it as one of the units from Davidson County.

A report of July, 1861, listed the battery as part of the forces in East Tennessee, with 110 men, four six-pounders and two howitzers. On July 24, 1861, Brigadier General S. R. Anderson, at Lynchburg, preparing for the Cheat Mountain campaign, reported that Captain Rutledge's Artillery Company of six pieces at Knoxville would come forward as soon as fully equipped.

Plans must have been changed, for on September 24, 1861, Rutledge's Company,

with 97 present, 108 present and absent, was reported as part of Brigadier General Felix K. Zollicoffer's forces at Cumberland Ford, Kentucky. On October 16, it formed part of an expedition from Camp Buckner, Cumberland Ford, towards Barbourville, Kentucky.

On November 17 Zollicoffer, at Knoxville, reported that having seen to the fortifications along the Kentucky border in East Tennessee, he was starting the regiments of Colonels Statham, Newman, Cummings and Battle, the First Battalion, 16th Alabama Cavalry, Branner's Cavalry Battalion, and Rutledge's Battery around by Wartburg on the way to Jamestown, Tennessee and Monticello, Kentucky, where he proposed to establish a strong

camp. On November 20, listed as First Tennessee Artillery, Company "A", it was reported at Wartburg, with four officers, 105 men present for duty, 126 present, 137 present and absent.

On December 1, General Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, ordered: "Colonel W. S. Statham and Major Landis, with their commands, will march so as to reach a position opposite the enemy camp near Waitsborough before day to-morrow morning. They will take with them and give support to four pieces of Artillery from Captain Rutledge's Artillery, under the command of Lieutenants Falconnett and Wheeler." On December 31, 1861, the artillery at Beech Grove, Kentucky, consisted of McClung's and Rutledge's Batteries with 14 guns.

On January 7, 1862, the battery reported 135 men present for duty, 157 present and absent. On January 19, 1862, at the Battle of Fishing Creek, the battery was in General Zollicoffer's Brigade. Major General George B. Crittenden reported that, due to the nature of the ground, he was not able to use his artillery to advantage, and that on the retreat from Fishing Creek to Beech Grove, one of Rutledge's guns mired up and had to be

abandoned. On reaching Beech Grove McClung's and Rutledge's batteries returned the fire of a Federal battery which was trying to sink the steamboat which was the only means of getting across the Cumberland River to Mill Springs. In the evacuation of Beech Grove that night, the guns and horses had to be abandoned for lack of transportation.

The battery was next reported on February 23, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, attached to Colonel W. S. Statham's Brigade of Crittenden's Division. It moved from Murfreesboro to Corinth, and in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, it was attached to Statham's Brigade in Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge's Reserve Corps. Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles listed it as one of the concentration of batteries which he assembled, which struck Prentiss' Division with an enfilading fire on his right flank, throwing his force into confusion and precipitate retreat. Brigadier General S. A. M. Wood also spoke of Rutledge's Battery holding in check for over half an hour large masses of the enemy who were coming up and pressing his right.

Following the Battle of Shiloh, the battery was consolidated with McClung's Battery about May 1, 1862.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. SCOTT'S TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY

Formerly Captain Smith P. Bankhead's Battery; Company "B" Tennessee Artillery Corps; Company "B", Tennessee Light Artillery Regiment.

This battery was enlisted by Captain S. P. Bankhead in May, 1861 at Memphis. It was first stationed at Fort Pillow, where it manned a battery of heavy artillery. It returned to Memphis, where it was equipped as light artillery with four field pieces. It then moved to New Madrid, Missouri, where it was mustered into Confederate service by Colonel John P. McCown on August 9, 1861, with Bankhead as captain. It was mustered on November 1, 1861 as Company "B", Tennessee Light Artillery Regiment, Colonel Milton A. Haynes commanding. By this time it had moved to Columbus, Kentucky, where it remained until February, 1862. While there a number of men from Arkansas were added to the company, some enlisted in December, 1861 by a Captain McCowan, some in March, 1862 by a Captain Harris.

On September 7, 1861, at Columbus, it was reported as attached to McCown's Brigade, along with Stewart's Battery. On October 24, McCown had been promoted to brigadier general commanding a division, and the battery was in Colonel S. F. Marks' Brigade. During the Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, the battery was on the Kentucky side of the river, and not engaged.

By February 27, 1862, it was back at New Madrid, Missouri, where the 5th Tennessee, 40th Tennessee, and First Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee Infantry Regiments and Bankhead's Battery, under the command of Colonel Travis, of the 5th Tennessee, were engaged in fortifying the mouth of Bayou St. John. On March 7, a strong attack by the enemy was driven back by the fire of Confederate gunboats, Bankhead's Battery, and R. A. Stewart's Parrott guns. On March 13, General McCown found it necessary to evacuate the position, and brought off all the guns and ammunition except the ammunition